THE · CITY · OF
COPPELL
TEXAS · 1890

WATER QUALITY
REPORT 2017

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. The City of Coppell has maintained its rating of "Superior Public Water Supply," the highest rating given by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, by exceeding state and federal drinking water standards.

En Espanol

Este report incluye la informacion importante sobre su agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o'discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 972-304-3679 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS.

Information about your Drinking Water

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp? wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from Lake Tawakoni, Lake Ray Hubbard, Lake Fork and/or the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The water in the Elm Fork comes from Lake Ray Roberts, Lake Lewisville and Lake Grapevine.

These pages list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Gross Beta particle act.	6.6	4.2	5.1	50	0	pCi/L***	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/tr

INORGANICS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Fluoride	0.0826	0.598	0.680	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
2017	Nitrate (as N)	0.620	0.501	0.559	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2013	Nitrite (as N)	0.0315	<0.004	0.017	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Barium	0.031	0.011	0.024	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Bromate	25	<5	2.3	10	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Arsenic	<1	<1	<1	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2017	Chromium (Total)	1.30	<1	0.43	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
2015	Antimony	0.27	<0.200	0.09	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petrolium refineries, fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
2017	Cyanide	<20	<20	<20	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

ORGANICS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Simazine	0.25	<0.05	0.04	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff
2017	Atrazine	0.30	0.10	0.15	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2016	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	2.7	<0.5	0.54	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

TURBIDITY City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Turbidity	0.15	100	0.3 TT	NTU	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated containments in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For more information and data visit: www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Reason for Monitoring
2017	Chloroform	27.9	2.01	11.64	ppb	70	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Bromodichloromethane	6.70	3.25	4.86	ppb	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Dibromochloromethane	3.14	2.25	2.81	ppb	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON City of Dallas

Source Water 2017	AVG. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	TT (no MCL)*****	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
	3.30	2.24	5.73	35% removal/SUVA <2	ppm	Naturally present in environment

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS City of Coppell

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	28	9.08 - 48.4	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2017	Total Haloacetic Acid****	25	13.2 - 29.2	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

****Haloacetic Acids - five species

***** Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA <2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS City of Coppell

Collection Date	Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2017	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	1	1.39 - 1.39	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2014	Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	0.007	0.007-0.007	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Asbestos	0.1987	Less than detection limits	7	7	MFL	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

COLIFORM BACTERIA City of Coppell

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive *	2.3		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is bacteriologically safe for human consumption.

DISINFECTANT City of Coppell

Year	Substance	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2017	Total Chlorine Residual	4.0	1.00	2.94	4 *	4 *	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

* As annual average

LEAD AND COPPER City of Coppell

Year	Constituent	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile**	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2016	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2016	Lead	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

** 90 percentile value in the distribution center

VIOLATIONS TABLE City of Coppell

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/16	1/20/17	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)- The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow**.**

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Abbreviations:

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes

MFL - million fibers per liter (measure of asbestos)

pCi/l – picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

THAA – Total Haloacetic Acids

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:
Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).

All drinking water may contain contaminants.
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, or agricultural livestock operations.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture or urban storm water runoff.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor variances. These types of variances are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Public Works office at 972-462-5150.

Secondary Constituents
Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Water Loss
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Department Board for the time period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017, Coppell's system lost an estimated 18.00% of the system input volume. If you have any questions about water loss audit, please call 972-462-5150.

Public Participation:

Coppell City Council Meetings

Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.

7:30 p.m.

255 Parkway Blvd.

972-462-5150
If you have questions or concerns about water quality, call the City of Coppell Utilities Division of Public Works at 972-462-5150. To request a speaker for your group, call the Engineering and Public Works Department at 972-304-3679.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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City of Coppell, Texas
P.O. Box 9478
Coppell, TX 75019
2017 Water Quality Report

City of Coppell Water Utilities	972-462-5150
Water Billing	972-304-3695
C-LINK (24-Hour phone line)	972-304-3542, msg. #841
Web Site	www.coppelltx.gov

City of Dallas Water Utilities

Customer Service	214-651-1441
Water Quality Info.	214-670-0900
EPA / Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1-800-426-4791
TCEQ	1-512-239-1000